

PRESIDENT PUTS IT UP TO BAILEY

Roosevelt Regards Texas Senator Safe on Rate Amendments.

GREAT CONFIDENCE IN HIS SINCERITY

Heretofore Nation's Head Has Stood Out Against Any Modification of Rate Measure, But Now Agrees to Accept Bailey's Judgment.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The reiterated prediction made in this correspondence in the course of the past four weeks that the rate bill, when it leaves the Senate, will contain a provision giving both the shipper and the railroad the right of appeal to the courts from any decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will almost certainly be fulfilled. Developments to-day only serve to strengthen the position of those who have been making this prediction. There will be developments to-morrow which will mark the fulfillment of the prophecy almost as surely as if the final vote were to be taken then.

Fight Over Review of Courts.

The fight has raged along these lines ever since the bill came from the House. After the bill was reported, two weeks ago, the fight was transferred to the Senate, and has proceeded in the cloak-rooms on each side with unabated, indeed, with waxing vigor. It is believed that it has been won by the advocates of a specific clause giving the right of review to the Federal courts. It is believed that this clause will provide that the rate shall go into effect as soon as fixed by the commission, and shall remain the rate until the case is decided adversely by the courts. The right of appeal is to extend to both shipper and carrier, and there may also be an appeal from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Roosevelt Relies Upon Bailey.

Another interesting fact, or alleged fact, in connection with this matter is the rumor to-day that the President has been out to see Mr. Bailey, who has agreed to accept an amendment giving the Federal courts the right of review of any decision of the commission, provided that Senator Bailey shall draw the amendment.

This fact, if true, though stated by second authority, it true, it evidences the confidence of the President in the ability of Mr. Bailey as a lawyer, and in his sincerity as an advocate of the governmental regulation of railway rates.

Long Fight Against Stuart.

Although the report of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, to which was referred the resolution of Captain J. E. B. Stuart, collector of the port of Newport News, will not be made public until to-morrow, it is understood that the sub-committee will recommend that all the evidence taken by Civil Service Commissioner Charles W. Smith, in his investigation of the affairs of the office be submitted to the committee. The commissioner only sent to the committee his verdict, which was based on evidence the committee has never seen. The verdict of the commissioner was favorable to Captain Stuart. It was admitted that everything was not right in the official conduct of the collector, though there were no charges affecting his personal character, nor have there been any. But the commissioner thought the appointment should be continued, as the collector had been found to be competent to correct certain evils found to exist. It is likely that the request of the committee that the stenographic report of the evidence taken shall be furnished it will be granted. This means a further prolongation of the fight against the continuation of Captain Stuart's appointment.

Glass Against Banker's Bill.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency reported favorably to-day a bill which permits national banks to make loans on ten per cent. of their surplus, as well as on ten per cent. of their capital stock.

It is understood that a minority report, signed by Representative Gillespie, of Texas, and possibly by Representative Legare, of South Carolina, will be presented. Representative Glass, who is a member of this committee, signed the minority report. Several Richmond bankers have been to Washington to urge the passage of the bill, and there appears to be a general demand for such a law from bankers of the South especially.

Like Virginia Hospitality.

Four members of the Michigan Legislature, forming a commission sent down to "spy out" the land with reference to the Jamestown Exposition, are in the city to-day on their return from the shores of Hampton Roads, where the exposition is to be held. They were broad smiles of pleasure as they told of the delightful reception accorded them at Norfolk, and every one of them expressed the opinion that there would be "big show" here next year. They will undoubtedly recommend that the Legislature arrange to have the Badger State well represented at the exposition. The members of the commission are Mr. D. Seeley, George Lord, N. D. Whalen and George J. Barnes.

Hunter on the Carpet.

Sensational developments are expected.

FRENCH CABINET QUILTS IN A HUFF

Separation of Church and State Develops a Crisis.

GOVERNMENT IS SQUARELY ROUTED

Religious Warfare in Republic Is Not Improbable, and Adverse Influence On Algeiras Conference and European Affairs Is Most Serious.

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, March 7.—Like a bolt from a clear sky, the Rouvier ministry was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies to-night, and immediately resigned. The Cabinet crisis comes at a most dramatic moment, when the Franco-German contest has reached a decisive stage, and may exert an important adverse influence on the Algeiras conference and on European affairs. The defeat of the government came on a comparatively minor debate over the church disorders. The government succeeded in holding only 234 votes, while the various elements in opposition—clerical, socialist, and nationalist—united and polled 267 votes, thus placing the ministry in a minority of thirty-three. Premier Rouvier, with all his colleagues, immediately proceeded to the Foreign Office, where a joint letter of resignation was prepared. Later, M. Rouvier presented this letter to President Kallieres, who accepted the resignations. The President announced his intention of consulting the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to-morrow relative to the formation of a new cabinet.

Bloody Riot Starts Debate.

The debate in the Chamber of Deputies upon the bloody riot yesterday during the taking of an inventory of a church in the village of Boeschepe, resulting in the death of a man, was the subject of various orators severely criticised the government's course, asserting that it threatened to precipitate a religious war. Premier Rouvier responded: "The government has the duty to apply the law. It will apply it without weakness, but also with the prudence, tact and wisdom consistent with public tranquility. I am the adoption of a resolution approving these declarations of the government."

Downfall of Ministry.

The meeting of the members of the cabinet at the foreign office lasted half an hour. After exchanging views with reference to church inventories, it was decided to suspend operations in that regard until a new cabinet resulted from the Chamber of Deputies relative to the method of carrying out the law providing for the separation of church and State. Had the chamber voted a motion of confidence in the government, the vote would have been 267 to 234. The vote was 234 to 267. The result was due to a combination of opposition influences. The vote was more expressive of personal antagonism to the ministry than of opposition to church inventories.

Looks Badly For Agreement.

Prior to the Cabinet crisis, the Franco-German controversy over Moroccan control seemed to be in the balance, with the inclination strongly toward an agreement. All depended upon Berlin's last word. If this was a frank concession of a Franco-Spanish police, without impossible conditions, then agreement was assured. But if the concession involved further conditions, France, whose pride was already much aroused, was prepared to reject it. The foreign office to-day stated the situation as follows: "The reported German concession has not been communicated to us, and we are, therefore, unable definitely to state what action may be taken thereon. One thing, however, can be stated with absolute positiveness, namely: If the German concession on the police question is conditioned upon international supervision, it will not be accepted."

Condition Preceded the Cabinet Crisis.

After that event no one was able to indicate the course of the government.

TEXAN GIVES LESSON IN NEGRO EQUATIONS

Author of Terrell Election Law Addresses National Civic Federation.

(By Associated Press.)

RUSH OF WORK IN LEGISLATURE

Matters of Sweeping Moment Disposed of By General Assembly.

V. P. I. HEARING COMES TO VERY SUDDEN END

Dr. Kent Re-elected to State Board of Education—Churchman Rate Bill Passed. Agreement on Appropriation Bills—Mann Law Dead.

Sudden termination of V. P. I. hearing before House committee without expected argument. Election of Dr. C. W. Kent, Dr. J. L. Jarman and Col. N. B. Tucker as members of State Board of Education. Final agreement between two houses on general appropriation bill. Agreement between conference committees on supplemental appropriation bill. Passage of Churchman two-cent rate bill by Senate. Adoption of Booker rate resolution in House of Delegates. Refusal of Senate to take up Mann bill out of order, meaning almost certain death of measure at this session. Passage of immigration bill in Senate by very close vote.

These, with the eagerly-awaited report of the special committee investigating the Corporation Commission affair and a host of incidental features of minor note, constitute the sum-total of accomplishments during a busy day in which both houses of the General Assembly made long strides into the wide-spreading and somewhat appalling acreage of bills, resolutions and extraordinary matters lying before it at the session's end.

No V. P. I. Hearing.

To the consternation of a thousand or more people packed uncomfortably into the Capitol corridors, tirelessly awaiting the beginning of the body, the expected clash between Senator John W. Daniel and the Hon. A. C. Braxton over the V. P. I. did not occur. New evidence suddenly came into possession of the faculty of the school, caused the institute side to insist upon the introduction of important witnesses and affidavits. Objecting to this, and feeling that the brief time at the disposal of the committee would not suffice, Judge Christian asked that the hearing be suspended for the present, which request was granted. The matter will not come up again until the special board provided by the Chamber of Deputies begins its investigation of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Board of Education.

Sitting in executive session, the Senate re-elected Dr. C. W. Kent, Dr. J. L. Jarman, a member of the State Board of Education, and named two new members in the persons of Dr. J. L. Jarman, of the Farmville Normal School, an Colonel N. B. Tucker, of the Virginia Military Institute. Friends of Dr. Kent asserted that an attack was being made on him because he would not allow political considerations to influence him in the administration of State educational affairs with more particular reference to the appointment of department superintendents. Dr. Lyon C. Tyler, of William and Mary College, an old member of the board, was not re-elected, receiving but 19 votes of a necessary 21.

Both Houses adopted the second conference report on the general appropriation bill in which the Senate made several concessions, the chief being the reduction of the increase in the salaries of the Supreme Court judges, from \$10,000 to \$8,000, making the salaries \$4,500 instead of \$4,000. During the evening, the conference committee on the supplemental appropriation bill reached an agreement, the Senate again making important concessions. This report will be acted upon to-day and will be adopted. With the adoption of the report on the general bill.

(Continued on Third Page.)

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Virginia—Fair in west, rain and warmer in east Thursday; Friday, fair; fresh southwest winds. North Carolina—Rain Thursday, except fair in extreme west portion; Friday, fair; fresh north to northwest winds.

Conditions Yesterday.

Richmond's weather was warm and partly cloudy. Range of the thermometer: 9 A. M., 39; 6 P. M., 56; 12 M., 52; 9 P. M., 54; 3 P. M., 59; 12 midnight, 46 (Average, 51.1).

Highest temperature yesterday.

Lowest temperature yesterday.

Mean temperature yesterday.

Normal temperature for March.

Departure from normal temperature.

Thermometer This Day Last Year

9 A. M., 48; 6 P. M., 67; 12 M., 59; 9 P. M., 66; 3 P. M., 66; 12 midnight, 49 (Average, 58.1-3).

Condition in Important Cities.

(At 8 P. M., Eastern Time.)

JUDGE CRUMP SHOULD RESIGN SAY MAJORITY OF COMMITTEE



JUDGE BEVERLEY T. CRUMP.

TEXT OF MAJORITY REPORT CONDEMNING JUDGE CRUMP

The majority report of the legislative committee, which investigated the State Corporation Commission, submitted to both branches of the General Assembly yesterday, is given here in full:

We have made the investigation directed, and we are of the opinion and respectfully report as follows:

I. That, as the result of the investigation of the charges against A. S. Lanier, A. M. Tyler and J. W. Newby, they were dismissed from the service of the commission.

II. That A. S. Lanier was guilty of reprehensible conduct in becoming a stockholder of the Virginia Corporation Company (Incorporated), and taking an active part in the affairs of that company. In a lesser degree, A. M. Tyler and J. W. Newby were also guilty.

III. While we do not believe that the intentions of any of these were corrupt, their relations with the said company were of a high degree contrary to public policy.

IV. That Judge Crump, without corrupt motive, but overlooking the fundamental objection to his shareholding in said company, by such shareholding, and sanction given to the shareholding in and employment by said company of others, became morally responsible for what followed.

V. Judge Crump, it is true, undertook to draw a distinction between official connection of the employees and officers of the State Corporation Commission with said company, and unofficial connection of same with such company; between employment of same during their office hours, and such employment out of office hours; and did warn Major Lanier to observe such distinction. This distinction, however, was not successful. It did not reach the principle of public policy underlying the objection to such connection and employment, namely: That no interest should exist, however small, on the part of any employee or officer of the State Corporation Commission at variance with his duty as an employee or officer of such commission.

VI. For his lack of perception of this objection and of the fundamental and obvious principle underlying it for his violation of it himself, and for his permitting and sanctioning its violation by others, Judge Crump must be held accountable by us, as he has been and is held accountable at the bar of public opinion.

We add that we believe that Judge Crump was influenced by the fact of his having subscribed to a share of stock in said company, to shrink from public opinion and from the opinion of his co-commissioners at the time that Major Lanier and Messrs. Tyler and Newby were being accused before him and his co-commissioners, and that Judge Crump was prevented from then making a frank and open avowal of his whole connection with such company from its inception and taking upon his own shoulders his proper share of responsibility.

LET THE ONE OPPORTUNITY SLIP.

If such an avowal had been promptly made and Judge Crump had then placed himself right in his position upon the question of public policy involved, his error in first entertaining a different view of the matter would doubtless have been pardoned as having been adopted without time for reflection, in the midst of mental distraction caused by the undoubted burden of great and pressing public duties. He, however, let that opportunity pass, and, unfortunately, he has not in his testimony before your committee been able to free his mind entirely from the unconscious bias of his first erroneous conclusions, and he did not, regret to say, by his whole testimony, make it perfectly clear that he yet perceives that, under no circumstances, should he have been a shareholder in said company or have sanctioned any employee or officer of the State Corporation Commission becoming such shareholder or employee of such company.

We, therefore, conclude that Judge Crump, by his own conduct, but without any corrupt intention, has shown such a lack of judgment and moral courage as to seriously impair his usefulness as a member of the State Corporation Commission, and that he should be removed from the commission, with honor and a sense of justice which is inflexible, are essential.

The same considerations which controlled the commission in dismissing Lanier, Tyler and Newby should now suggest to Judge Crump that he resign.

VI. With respect to Major Lanier and Messrs. Tyler and Newby, we, as we have said, find that there was no corrupt purpose on their part. Their dismissal was a sufficient punishment to them.

No other official, or employee, or any one in anywise connected with the State Corporation Commission, has been found by us to have been guilty of malfeasance or misfeasance.

VII. With respect to legislation:

We recommend that a statute be enacted making it a penal offense, and ground for dismissal, for any official, or employee of the State Corporation Commission, to become a stockholder or employee of any such company as that also mentioned during the term of office or employment of any such officer or employee, or to assume any official position, or the knowledge acquired as an employee, to further his private business.

(Signed) Respectfully submitted,

R. E. BYRD (Chairman), F. W. SIMS, N. B. EARLY, S. H. WILSON.

SEARS DISSENTING FROM HIS COLLEAGUES BUT MILDLY CENSURES JUDGE CRUMP

Senator J. Boyd Sears, unable to concur with Messrs. Byrd, Sims, Early and Wilson, caused to be submitted a report drawn and signed by himself, declaring in effect that Judge Crump, "in subscribing to one share of stock in the Virginia Corporation Company (Incorporated), and in giving his sanction to the shareholding, and not work followed her there, and that she had then come to New Orleans."

The report upholds the commission in dismissing Major Lanier and Messrs. Tyler and Newby from the service of the commission, though no intentional wrongdoing is found. Their errors were errors of judgment and their usefulness to the State impaired.

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Four of Five Members Express Conviction That His Usefulness as Commissioner Is Seriously Impaired.

BITTER FIGHT LIKELY TO BE PRECIPITATED IN THE SENATE

Friends of Judge Crump Will Make Every Effort to Defeat Majority Report; Bar of Richmond Stand by Judge Crump; Latter Will Not Discuss Situation.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE SITUATION

Majority report:

That Judge Crump, without corrupt intention, has shown such lack of judgment and moral courage as to seriously impair his usefulness to the State;

That the same considerations which controlled the commission in dismissing Messrs. Lanier, Newby and Tyler should now suggest to Judge Crump that he resign.

Minority report:

That Judge Crump, without intention of wrong-doing, was guilty of a grave error of judgment and of an act of indiscretion;

That the commission was eminently justified in dismissing Messrs. Lanier, Newby and Tyler, though the integrity of these former employees is in no way impeached;

That John A. Upshur, though honest in purpose, had, through his own vanity, greatly exaggerated the seriousness of the situation in the Corporation Commission.

The reports were submitted to both houses of the General Assembly at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning and, without discussion, were filed as a part of the legislative records.

Amid a silence that was oppressive and painful, majority and minority reports of the legislative committee, which recently investigated the Corporation Commission, were submitted yesterday to both branches of the General Assembly. No action was taken by either body save to order the exceedingly interesting and significant documents to be filed as a part of the records. The Senate took one step which the House thought unnecessary, in ordering the reports to be printed for the information of its members.

To say that the majority report, suggesting the resignation of Judge Crump, created a profound sensation, expresses but mildly the unusual situation.

The offering of these papers is conceived by many to be but the beginning of one of the most spirited and interesting, possibly one of the most bitter, fights that have ever been precipitated in the Virginia Legislature. It is confidently asserted that Judge Crump's friends, political and personal, in and out of the Legislature, will not permit the majority report to become a part of the annals of Virginia, where "Crump" is a proud name, without a struggle as gigantic as the grave occasion demands. That an effort will be made, most probably in the Senate to-day, to pluck from the majority report its sting, is fully expected. Some members of the Senate go so far as to express the opinion that Chairman Byrd and his associates of the majority report, exceeded their authority, when they suggested the resignation of Judge Crump. It would not be at all surprising if the minority report of Senator Sears is adopted by the senior body.

WIDELY DIFFERENT IN THE HOUSE.

In the House it will be different. It is quite likely that the House will take no further action in the matter unless the subject is forced upon their attention by Judge Crump's friends. Not a few members of the House declare that the report cannot now come up except by a resolution designed to carry into effect some suggestion contained therein. That this will be done is most unlikely, unless there is a sweeping change in the attitude of leading members of that body as ascertained yesterday by careful inquiry. If Judge Crump's friends succeed in having the minority report adopted by the Senate the fight will be speedily carried to the House. The struggle there will be memorable, and victory will not be easily won by either side.

Sentiment in both houses is greatly divided. Only the coming fight to be made by Judge Crump's friends will show how each member stands. The Senate is considered a more conservative body than the House, and the majority report, it is believed, has found fewer friends there in proportion to its number than in the House.

The lower body will probably say no more of either report unless brought squarely to its notice, and then the majority report may be adopted. But Judge Crump's friends naturally desire to have the minority report adopted if either is to find legislative approval, and to this end they will strive. Least of all, do they desire that the matter shall rest where it is.

NOT A WORD FROM JUDGE CRUMP.

As for Judge Crump, he has nothing to say.

When seen in his office yesterday he was in excellent humor. The keenest observation would have failed to reveal discomfort resulting from the report of the majority of the committee.

"You want to see me for your paper?" inquired he.

"Well, I have absolutely nothing to say."

"Will you likely make a statement later to-day?" was asked.

"Why later to-day? I shall have nothing to say."

"What will you do with the suggestion of the committee?" was asked.

"I have nothing to say," replied he.

"If the General Assembly shall fail to reject the majority report; if the situation so far as Judge Crump is concerned should remain unchanged, will he resign?"

The question was many times asked yesterday and was not once answered.

Ten minutes after Judge Crump was called upon to answer and declined, an intimate friend was asked the same question.

"I do not care to reply to that question," said he.

Mr. Hill Carter, in arguing the case for the commission before the investigating committee, suggested that Judge Crump might resign if censured. He was making the point that State's interests were at